(घ) इसमें संलिप्त दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मंत्रालय स्तर पर क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू लाल मरांडी): (क) और (ख) गुजरात प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड को, सौराष्ट्र और दक्षिणी गुजरात के कुछ भागों में औद्योगिक एककों से प्रवाहित होने वाले बहिस्रावों द्वारा पेयजल की गुणवत्ता और कृषि भूमि खराब होने के संबंध में कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। ये शिकायतें प्रमुख रूप से जैतपुर क्षेत्र में तथा उसके आसपास लघु रंगाई और छपाई एककों द्वारा प्रवाहित होने वाले बहिस्रावों के कारण प्राप्त हुई हैं। जैतपुर में एक साझा बहिस्राव शोधन संयत्र का समुन्नयन किया गया है जिसे जून, 1998 में पूरा किया गया है। इस क्षेत्र के प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले साड़ी छपाई एककों के बहिस्राव को उठाकर साझा बहिस्राव शोधन संयत्र (सीईटीपी) में संसाधित किया जाता है।

सारीगम औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में तथा उसके आसपास रसायन उद्योगों से प्रवाहित होने वाले अपशिष्ट जल के कारण वलसाड जिले के सारीगम क्षेत्र से कृषि भूमि अवक्रमण (डिग्रेडेशन) की शिकायतें भी मिली हैं। इस क्षेत्र में बहिस्रावों के निपटान के लिए एक सी ई टी पी और साझा पाइप लाइन है। इस क्षेत्र के एककों के पास पहले उपयुक्त संसाधन (ट्रीटमैंट) सुविधाएं नहीं थीं और उनके द्वारा आंशिक रूप से संसाधित बहिस्रावों को समीपस्थ नाले में प्रवाहित कर दिया जाता था। सी ई टी पी को अब चालू कर दिया गया है और ज्वारनदमुखी क्षेत्र में संसाधित बहिस्राव प्रवाहित करने के लिए भूमिगत (अंडरग्राउंड) पाइपलाइन को पूरा किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में जागरूकता उत्पन्न की है और प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले एककों को सी॰ई॰टी॰पी॰ के सदस्य बनने के लिए राजी किया है।

(घ) गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय ने यह मामला अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और दोषी एककों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई। दोषी एककों को गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बन्द कर दिया गया। यह मामला न्यायालय में लम्बित है।

Dwindling tiger population in Orissa

2195. SHRI AKHILESH DAS:

SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported in the Indian Express, New Delhi edition of 12th August, 1998, the tiger population in Orissa is fast dwindling;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of tiger population in Orissa forests and other reserves and sanctuaries as per periodical census since 1980 onwards; and

(c) the steps taken to preserve and promote the tiger population in different reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABULAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) There has been a decline in tiger population of Orissa after 1989. The details of estimated tiger population in the State since 1980 as reported by the State Government is as under:

Year	1984	1989	1993	1997
Tiger population	202	243	226	194

The figures of tiger populations as per the past successive estimations carried out in the country and Tiger Reserves are given separately in statement. I and II (*See* below)

(c) The various measures taken by the Government to conserve the tiger population are enlisted in statement III.

Statement-I

Population of Tigers in the country as reported by the states

S.No.	Name of the State	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1997
1	Tamil Nadu	33	65	97	97	97	62
2.	Maharashtra	160	174	301	417	276	257
3.	Kerala	60	134	89	45	57	N.R.
4.	West Bengal	73	296	352	353	335	361
5.	Orissa	142	173	202	243	226	194
6.	Karnataka	102	156	202	257	305	350
7.	Bihar	85	110	138	157	137	103
8.	Assam	147	300	376	376	325	458
9.	Rajasthan	74	79	96	99	64	58
10.	Madhya Pradesh	457	529	786	985	912	927
11.	Uttar Pradesh	262	487	698	735	465	475
12.	Andhra Pradesh	35	148	164	235	197	171
13.	Meghalya	32	35	125	34	53	N.R.
14.	Manipur	1	10	6	31	—	N.R.
15.	Tripura	7	6	5	—	—	N.R.
16.	Mizoram	—	65	33	18	28	12
17.	Nagaland	80	102	104	104	83	N.R
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	139	219	135	180	N.R
19.	Sikkim	—	—	2	4	2	N.R.
20.	Gujrat	8	7	9	9	5	1
21.	Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	2	3	6
22.	Haryana	—	—	1	—	—	N.R.
	TOTAL	1827	3015	4005	4334	3750	3435

Statement-II

Population of Tigers in the Tiger Reserve areas as Reported by the States

S. No.	Name of Reserve	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1995	1997
1.	Bandipur (Karnataka)	10	39	53	50	66	74	75
2.	Corbett (Uttar Pradesh)	44	84	90	91	123	128	138
3.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	43	71	109	97	100	97	114
4.	Manas (Assam)	31	69	123	92	81	94	125
5.	Melghat (Maharashtra)	27	63	80	77	72	71	73

S. No.	Name of Reserve	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1995	1997
6.	Palamau (Bihar)	22	37	62	55	44	47	44
7.	Ranthombore (Rajasthan)	14	25	38	44	36	38	32
8.	Similipal (Orissa)	17	65	71	93	95	97	98
9.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	60	205	264	269	251	242	263
10.	Periyar (Kerala)	—	34	44	45	30	39	N.R.
11.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	—	19	26	19	24	25	24
12.	Buxa (West Bengal)	—	—	15	33	29	31	32
13.	Indravati (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	38	28	18	15	15
14.	Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	—	—	65	94	44	34	39
15.	Namdhapa (Arunachal Pradesh)	—	—	43	47	47	52	57
16.	Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)	—	—	—	90	94	9t	104
17.	Kalakad (Tamil Nadu)	—	—	—	22	17	16	28
18.	Valmiki (Bihar)	—	—	—	81	49	N.R.	53
19.	Pench (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	39	27	29
20.	Tadoba (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	—	34	36	42
21.	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	41	46	46
22.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	25	22	22
23.	Dampha (Mizoram)	—	—	—	—	7	4	-
	TOTAL	268	711	1121	1327	1366	1333	1458

N.R.—Not reported by the State.

Statement-III

Steps taken by the Government of India to protect Tiger

1. The State Governments have been advised to strengthen vigilance and intensity patrolling.

2. Training and Workshops of various enforcement agencies for effectiv intelligence gathering and law enforcement.

3. Setting up of a National Coordination Committee to control poaching and illegal trade in wildlife with enforcement agencies like Customs, Revenue Intelligence, Indo-Tibbetan Border Police, Border Security Force, Central Reserve Police Force, Coast Guards, State Police, Deputy Director, Wildlife Preservation & Scientific Organisations like Zoological and Botenical Survey of India.

4. To control transboundary trade, a protocol has been signed with People's Republic of China and MOU with His Matesty's Government of Nepal.

5. Initiated creation of a Forum of Tiger Range Countries, *i.e.* Global Tiger Forum for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.

6. Launching of public awareness programme to involve Non-Governmental Organisations and others for supporting the Government in its efforts towards wildlife conservation.

7. Supporting programmes of Institutions and NGOs in exploring tiger-trade routes and developing a forensic identification reference Manual for tiger parts and products.

8. Funds are being provided to the State Governments for the eco-de-

velopment of the areas to reduce the biotic pressure thereon.

9. Steps are being initiated to set up site specific "Special Strike Force" in the Project Tiger areas.

Giving benefits of forest produce to Rural Poor

2196. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, at a meeting of Member of Parliament representing Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other weaker sections, called by him certain proposals for ameliorating the condition of the rural poor-marginal farmers and the landless were made, including protection of their rights to access forest produce and afforestation and plantation, on degraded community and public lands, including railway lands.

(b) if so, the details of such proposals; and

(c) the decision taken thereon and action taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) to (c) Yes. Sir. A meeting was held with members of Parliament representing reserved constituencies on the 29th July, 1998 at which many suggestions were made on the subject of the involvement of the rural poor in afforestation efforts on community and public lands, including railway lands, with right to usufruct and the protection of the traditional rights of people to forest produce. It was, inter alia, proposed that the traditional rights to forest produce which are necessary to fulfil the daily needs of the people should be respected. The choice of species planted should be done as per the site conditions and the requirements of the local people. Roadside plantation may be fruit bearing and timber which can be used by the local population. The management of such plantations could be assigned to the local villagers, particularly the landless. Cash incentives could be given to the weaker sections for raising plantations on their lands and on wastelands.

The above-mentioned recommendations were discussed at the meeting of the National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board held on the 3rd December '98 in order to evolve the further measures necessary.

Implementation of Project Tiger in Andhra Pradesh

2197. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Project Tiger is being actively implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the areas selected for creating Tiger-friendly environment in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the details of funds allotted for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BABU LAL MARANDI): (a) and (b) Nagarjunsagar-Srisailam Tiger Reserve has been established in Andhra Pradesh under "Project Tiger" especially, for the protection and management of tiger population and its habitat.

(c) The Central Assistance of Rs. 106.58 Lakhs has been provided for the Reserve during last five years.

Hunting Expedition by Royal Family Members

2198. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some important film Artists have been caught hunting and killing black bucks and other